

business, and pledges himself to give satisfaction or no charge will be made.

THE COMMONWEALTH

FRANKFORT.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 14, 1864.

Thanksgiving Proclamation.

By the President of the United States of America.

It has pleased ALMIGHTY GOD to prolong our national life another year, defending us with His gracious care against unfriendly designs from abroad, and vouchsafing to us in His mercy many signal victories over the enemy who is of our own household. It has also pleased our HEAVENLY FATHER to favor as well our citizens in their homes as our soldiers in their camps and our sailors on the seas with unusual health. He has largely augmented our free population by emancipation and by immigration, while He has opened to us new sources of wealth, and has crowned the labor of our workmen in every department of industry with abundant reward. Moreover, He has been pleased to animate and inspire our minds and hearts with fortitude, courage and resolution sufficient for the great trial of civil war into which we have been brought by our adherence as a nation to the cause of freedom and humanity, and to afford to us reasonable hopes of an ultimate and happy deliverance from all our dangers and afflictions.

Now, therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, President of the United States, do hereby appoint and set apart the LAST THURSDAY IN NOVEMBER NEXT as a day which I desire to be observed by all my fellow citizens, wherever they may then be, as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer to ALMIGHTY GOD, the beneficent CREATOR and RULER OF THE UNIVERSE; and I do further recommend to my fellow citizens aforesaid, that on that occasion they do reverently humble themselves in the dust, and from thence offer up penitent and fervent prayers and supplications to the GREAT DISPOSER OF EVENTS for a return of the inestimable blessings of peace, union and harmony throughout the land, which it has pleased Him to assign as a dwelling place for ourselves and our posterity throughout all generations.

In testimony whereof I have caused to be set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this 20th day of October, in the year of our Lord, 1864, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-ninth.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President: WM. H. SEWARD, Secretary of State.

ELECTION RETURNS!

OFFICIAL.

FRANKLIN COUNTY.

	LINCOLN.	MCCLELLAN.
No. 1. Frankfort,	70	125
Market House,	133	186
No. 2. Forts Elkhorn,	7	78
No. 3. Peaks Mill,	18	133
No. 4. Bridgeport,	12	120
No. 5. Bald Knobs,	17	47
Total,	253	689

Bennett H. Young, the leader of the rebel guerrillas, who made the raid from Canada into Vermont, is a native of Kentucky, and was a student of divinity under Stuart Robinson, the rebel Editor of the disloyal pseudo-True Presbyterian, who is residing in Canada.

The Dayton Journal says Mr. Wm. Huffman of that city, aged 96 years, voted for Lincoln on November 8. He cast his first vote for Washington, while a resident of the State of New Jersey, and was a Democrat until the rebellion broke out.

The Richmond Examiner thus proclaims the principles upon which the traitors found their Confederacy:

"The establishment of the Confederacy is verily a distinct reaction against the whole course of the mistaken civilization of the age. For liberty, equality, fraternity, we have deliberately substituted slavery, subordination and government."

McClellan has carried Kentucky, New Jersey and Delaware, Oregon, California and Nevada to hear from.

At 2 o'clock, on the morning of November 9, a terrible tornado passed over Chester, Illinois. More than a dozen houses were blown down and completely demolished, burying their sleeping inmates in their ruins. Five persons were killed and twelve or fifteen wounded, several of them severely. A brick church was blown to atoms. Several skiffs in the river were carried near quarter of a mile up the bluff.

The Louisville Journal of November 11, contains the following card:

As the proprietors and myself differ irreconcilably with respect to the future course of the Journal, I deem it my duty to retire from the paper.

My connection with the Journal is accordingly dissolved.

PAUL R. SHIPMAN.

The New York Journal of Commerce, which has for four years past strenuously opposed the Administration, and given all the aid and comfort to the rebels that it could and keep clear of the actual overt act, since the election, and the overwhelming defeat of the anti-Union platform and nominees, declared that henceforth it will avoid the discussion of political questions. The Journal of Commerce, the Boston Courier, and the National Intelligencer, during the recent canvass, cast off the dignity which had previously marked their course, and descended to originate and promulgate more perversions of the acts and conduct of the Administration, than all the other respectable papers in the Union. Their perversions and misrepresentations formed the stock in trade in which the Louisville Journal and other professed Union papers principally dealt. They will be sick of their partizan cause; and we warn the people not to be misled by their professed withdrawal from political discussion: it is but a ruse, whereby they can stab the Union cause more securely.

The Plot against Chicago.

We have already noticed the discovery of a plot to release the rebel prisoners at Camp Douglas and rob and burn Chicago, and the arrest of many of the leaders, and others. The details have been received in the Chicago papers. The plot was discovered from suspicions being excited by the arrival of many armed by trains and boats from all directions. Telegrams were also received by Hon. John Wentworth from the Southern portion of Illinois that bushwhackers from Kentucky and Missouri and rebel sympathizers from Illinois—Sons of Liberty—were filling the cars from Chicago. Vigilance on the part of the authorities was soon rewarded by the capture of many of the conspirators. From the detailed account of the arrest, etc., in the Chicago Tribune of November 8, we extract the following:

The programme of the villains will be found fully detailed in the substance of a confession made by Charles Walsh, late candidate for Sheriff, more recently Brigadier General of the Sons of Liberty, and now a prisoner in Camp Douglas.

The confession is perfectly damning, implicating large numbers of Copperheads in this city, leading members of the Invisible Club, some of them candidates on the Copperhead ticket. He confesses to all; yes, much more than was supposed.

Walsh admits that the mine should have been sprung two weeks ago, but for various reasons the execution of the plot was postponed till election day. The plan was the very same at first as subsequently, except as to interfering with the election. The infernal scheme as last shaped was as follows:

A force of about 400 men—K. G. C.'s—bushwhackers and guerrillas, were to be assembled here, and with them an attack should have been made on Camp Douglas, late evening for the purpose of liberating the rebels confined there. Walsh, with 150 men, was to assault the east side of the camp, and another man, whose name we may not now furnish, with 200, was to take the west side. The operation was to be superintended by Marmaduke, who should have the remaining 50 men as a reserve corps ready to act where wanted. The programme was to break down the fence, and stampede the 12,000 prisoners who were all ready for the work, having been informed of it in some way best known to themselves. The prisoners were to be armed as speedily as possible, the garrison overpowered, their arms and artillery secured, and the garrison made prisoners. This, it was believed, could easily be done if the attack were made as concerted, and indeed there is little room to hope that it would have been otherwise than successful had it not been nipped in the bud by a premature exposure of the whole scheme.

With Marmaduke at their head, the rebels were to march into the city, and take possession of the Court House and use it as the base of offensive operations. They were then to take possession of the polls, voting in each precinct, and preventing the deposition in the ballot-boxes of any other than the McClellan ticket. This being accomplished, and a majority in the State thus secured, they were to proceed at once to the work of destruction. All the banks were to be robbed, the stores gutted, and then set fire to the principal buildings. For the purpose of controlling this latter phase of the business, the water plugs had all been marked, and a force detailed to set the water running so as to empty the mains and exhaust the water supply. The telegraph wires were to be cut on the first onset, and then set fire to the railroad depots, the elevators, the shipping, etc. The persons of the leading Union men in the city were to be seized, and they, with the plunder, marched off Southward.

It was believed that with this force of nearly 13,000 men the city could be so quickly overwhelmed as that effective opposition would be impossible, and that they could then, under their leader Marmaduke, march in any direction with perfect impunity. The scheme was well concocted. It lacked only one essential—a successful issue. Thank Providence that it was denied them. They had assembled here, as per programme, and had the arrests been delayed a single day, it would have been too late. The off-repeated threat would have been executed, and rivers of blood would have run in the streets of Chicago. No one can doubt that had they once commenced active operations, they would have been joined by a sufficiently large number of Chicago disloyalists to have made a clean sweep of the city and reduced it to a heap of ashes.

Walsh is completely unmanned—broken down by his sudden arrest, the complete exposure of the treasonable conspiracy into which he has been led made the dupe of persons more designing than himself, who have manufactured out of him a genuine cat's-paw. He evidently feels that his only chance of safety is to make a clean breast of the whole matter, and expose the villains who have overpersuaded him into this net. He now seeks to deep guilt of the whole transaction, and the depth of the guilt on whose brink he has been toying.

Marmaduke has made a partial confession, or rather a series of admissions, which so far as they go, fully substantiate Mr. Walsh's statements, and leave no doubt that the conspiracy was fully as diabolical in its character as is represented above. He has made these statements to a man who formerly served under him, and whom he still supposes to be in the rebel interest. It is worthy of remark that Marmaduke when first captured was especially desirous to have some brandy, which being presented, he cooled down and became quite easy in his manner.

Happily for us, and for the country at large, their schemes have so far failed, and those of them who have thus far adventured into the city, are now in that very cage whence they intended to release the rebel prisoners. From the description of the more prominent prisoners we make brief extracts:

Charles Walsh is a man well known as a virulent Irish Copperhead, and is the first man who was suspected of being connected with the proposed insurrection. During the late Copperhead Convention it was discovered that he was engaged in manufacturing large quantities of bullets, and since that time he has been closely watched. For some days past it was known that he was secreting some men in his house, as he was purchasing from twelve to twenty pounds of beefsteak per day, and on his arrest Captain Cantrell and private Charles Traverse, both in the rebel service, were found with him, and, of course, also arrested. Capt. Cantrell was one of Morgan's old command Walsh was at one time a Sergeant at Arms in the State Legislature, and served for five years as a soldier in the Florida war. Two years ago he ran on the Copperhead ticket for Sheriff, but was defeated, since which

time he has been an active member of the Sons of Liberty, holding the position of Brigadier General in that treasonable body. On the whole there is more than sufficient evidence to consign this traitor to the gallows, which in all probability will speedily terminate his treasonable career.

Buckner S. Morris is a Kentuckian of some notoriety in this city, inasmuch as he has for some time past been suspected as a man of rebel proclivities. He was first a Whig, then a Know-Nothing, and lastly a Democrat. Some years ago he served a term as Judge of the Circuit Court, and failing in obtaining re-election to that office, four years ago, ran on the Copperhead ticket for the position of Governor, in which he was badly beaten by Hon. Richard Yates. Failing in obtaining the office, Judge Morris became an inveterate rebel sympathizer, and now occupies the position of Treasurer of the treasonable society known as the Sons of Liberty. Col. Sweet possesses abundant proof to convict this man of treason of the blackest hue.

Col. Vincent Marmaduke is by all means one of the most important prisoners. He was originally a member of the Missouri State Legislature but was imprisoned at St. Louis and subsequently expelled from the State on account of disloyalty. In 1861 and 1862 he attended the State Convention as a delegate, which position closed his political career. He is a brother to the rebel Major General Marmaduke, and has undoubtedly been sent to this city to play an active part in the proposed work of rapine and blood. He was at Chicago at the west side of the Chicago Convention, with a large force of rebels under his command to act in concert with Dodd, Walker, Vallandigham and Co. He returned on the same errand a few days ago and is now in custody.

The Col. St. Ledger Grenfield, Adjutant General on Morgan's staff, is a British officer who has seen three years' service in the Confederate army, having obtained three years' leave of absence from the British service, and is a sprig of nobility, known at home as St. Ledger Granville. He was on Morgan's staff, and his term of service ending sometime last spring he ran the blockade to Bermuda. Not being able to find a vessel to take him to Halifax as soon as he wished, he went to the American Consul and obtained a pass to New York, under fraudulent representations, where he reported to Gen. Dix, and subsequently to Secretary Stanton. He was successful in obtaining a pass to Canada, where he reported to his fellow rebel officers the success of his ruse, and boasted of his exploits as one of Morgan's band of general thieves and cut-throats. Expecting to add new laurels to his military fame, he joined Marmaduke in his expedition to Chicago, and has been captured.

Another person, called Cantrell, is undoubtedly a rebel officer known as Quantrell in Canada, from his connection with Quantrell in the raid on Lawrence, Kansas, in August, 1863. His assumed name in Canada is Col. Robt. Lee, but his real name is Lt. Robt. Lee Reams, of a Missouri or Arkansas regiment, who was sent by Pemberton, in the spring of 1863, from Vicksburg to Missouri, on recruiting service. He visited Washington a few weeks ago, to see his father and family, who are noted secessionists, and have sent frequent sums of money to him in Canada. On reaching New York he went into business as a bounty-jumper, and was arrested at Watertown as a deserter, but jumped from the cars and escaped.

Reams boasted in Canada of having himself shot three or four of the Lawrence victims. He shot sheriff Brown twice, and then attempted to burn the house in which he felt when shot the second time. He shot one of the Eldridge brothers, and a hotel keeper whose name escapes my recollection.

War News and Army Items.

A letter from New Orleans, of the date of October 29, says that on the 26th Buckner, in command of a rebel force attacked and captured Morgana, with 1,900 Union troops, and all the arms and stores. We do not give the slightest credit to the report. Exchanges publish news from persons who were in Morgana four days after the capture is said to have occurred, who heard nothing of it; and passengers and officers of steamers which left New Orleans as late as November 1st heard nothing of it. The Twenty-second and Nineteenth Kentucky were at Morgana at latest accounts, and portions of those regiments which had been held as prisoners of war in Texas, and just exchanged, were with them.

From the Army of the Tennessee we have no reliable news. Hood's rebel army is reported near Florence, Ala., with Gen. Thomas, in command of a sufficient force, drawing his coils around him. Gen. Sherman is reported to have destroyed Atlanta, and moved his force southward, with thirty days provisions. Some of the reports say he has gone to Andersonville to release the Union prisoners from the barbarous treatment the rebels are inflicting upon them. Others, that he has gone to Savannah, and will take Macon and Milledgeville, the seat of Government in his way. We shall soon hear from him and Thomas again.

On the 7th and again on the 9th of November, the rebels made attacks on the Union troops at Atlanta, but were repulsed. Some of the rebels taken prisoners said they had arrived from Lee's army but two days before.

From East Tennessee we have information that Gen. Gillem has gained another victory over the rebels under Gen. Vaughn. He utterly routed them, and drove them in the greatest confusion forty-four miles.

There are no movements reported by the forces in front of Petersburg and Richmond.

The returns so far in, of the election in this State, indicate that not one-half of the voters went to the polls. The McClellan Union men, rebels and rebel sympathizers probably polled 99-100ths of their strength. The Union men were kept from doing so by the threats of the guerrillas, and the threatened proscription of mechanics and laborers by McClellan men, if they should vote for Mr. Lincoln. From the returns received, we have not a doubt that Mr. Lincoln would have carried the State, had a full vote been polled, by at least 20,000.

Gen. Wright, elected on the 5th November to represent the eighth district of New Jersey in Congress, died on the 10th. Hon. John P. Elton, one of the Presidential Electors for Connecticut, also died on the 10th November, two days after his election.

(From the Knoxville Whig.) Assaults of the Louisville Journal.

To George D. Prentice:

Since the opening of this Presidential campaign I have been repeatedly assailed through your paper, either editorially or by such dismissed officers and humbugs as Wolford. I have never replied either to your editorial attacks, or the attacks of different correspondents. I have felt assured that you desired to make some little capital for your Constitutional-Conservative-States-Rights-Peace-on-any-terms ticket, and it has gratified me a little to know that my blows have been felt somewhere. In noticing your attacks at this late date, it will be apparent to all that I address myself to you, and not to the odds and ends of all God's creation, who compose the newly-organized party of Democrats and traitors with whom you are associated.

In your paper of the 30th October, you state editorially, that "Browlow having received office from Lincoln, he now declares his approbation, as we understand, of all that Lincoln has done and all that he may hereafter do. Every such man has his price."

This, Mr. Prentice is a direct charge of bribery and corruption and needs to be vindicated by a statement of facts, after which I propose to contrast my record with yours. I shall give a brief view of the relations of your family and mine sustain to this rebellion.

I hold an office in the Treasury Department which was conferred upon me by Mr. Chase without my seeking it, or any friend applying for me. The pay is not equal to the labor performed, and at no time has paid the board of my small family, with my two sons in the army. I have retained the position because I desired to serve my friends in East Tennessee, and to unite with them in restricting the benefits of trade to the loyal men of the country.

During the first eighteen months of the war, you, associated with others, held office under Lincoln, or, if you please, were mixed up with contracts; and when I last saw you, in Nashville, summer was a year ago, you were staying and pulling along, and to and from the front moving heaven and earth, to secure some big contracts to supply the army of the Cumberland, and writing the most sickening and flattering notices of Gen. Rosecrans in the hope of winning upon him and his officials. But all your flattery failed, and all the letters you presented failed to secure for you the contracts you sought; and thus refusing to give you your "price," you bolted from the support of Lincoln's administration. While you were interested in contracts under the Government, you was as good a Lincoln man as I was.

To be candid with you, Mr. Prentice, you figured badly in your scramble after contracts and clamor for extra privileges—others, associated with you, and making a tool of you, and using your position as a journalist, to worm themselves into positions of honor and emolument made by men. Indeed, I heard the remark made by men who had always been your admirers, that it was humiliating, nay, mortifying and disgraceful, to see a poor old man, in his dotage, and under the influence of liquor and an inordinate love of money, in such a drive as you were in, going and coming to Rosecrans's headquarters, and calling at the St. Cloud Hotel, at Nashville, to muster up additional backers.

While I was North, after I had spoken extensively, and my speeches were reported quite extensively, and I was made to say to the world what I really did say that I endorsed Lincoln's entire policy, and the putting down of the rebellion even at the cost of exterminating the Southern population, you wrote to me and proposed to join me in partnership in starting a new Union paper in Nashville—an offer I politely declined. It is due to you to state that, at that time, you were receiving your "price," and my principles were not offensive to you. You are the last man in America to talk about men having their "price" and selling out to Lincoln.

There is a slight difference in the positions occupied by your family and mine, and as a necessary consequence, your principles and mine must differ. My wife and little children, after I had been incarcerated for three months and sent out of the country, were unceremoniously forced home, and vacate their house and home to pack up and at their own expense, upon thirty-six hours' notice, and thus thrown upon my hands North, while my property remained here for the use of the Confederacy. I thought all the time, and still think, that the Government ought to have done something more for me than to confer upon me this small office, although I have not expressed this opinion before.

My two sons entered the Federal army, and one of them is now at home on crutches, because of wounds received in leading his regiment of cavalry in a charge upon Wheeler's forces in Middle Tennessee. My other son is in Gen. Gillem's command, and was in the fight when the great Kentucky horse-thief, Morgan, was killed, under whom you were fighting when you were fighting against Gen. Grant, upon whose loyalty your mother and contract-hunting father are fixing. One of your sons was killed in Kentucky, while on a horse-stealing expedition under rebel officers. Your other son is now on trial in Virginia, for the murder of a brother rebel by the name of White. Your wife is an avowed rebel and ought to be sent South by the Federal authorities; and you are but one degree removed from a rebel and a traitor, having completely played out. There is not a true-hearted Union man in your office, unless he be some one of the employees. Your paper is no longer Union authority, but is rapidly sinking into disrepute and meeting with that contempt its treason merits.

With pity for the sorrows of a poor old man, I am, &c.,

W. G. BROWNLOW.

November 5th, 1864.

Lincoln's majority in New York is 8,456. Fenton, for Governor, has over 9,000. Illinois gives 25,000 majority for Lincoln and a gain of five members of Congress.

We learn that four guerrillas went to Christiansburg, on the day of election, and Union men were afraid to go to the polls. The guerrillas for awhile went inside the house and had possession of the polls.

The Cincinnati Times, of the 10th, under its head of "Covington News," has the following:

"Gen. McClellan.—It is rumored that 'Little Mac' has written to his friend, the principal real estate agent of this city, asking upon what terms a desirable country, containing in Owen county can be procured. The General would prefer the Eagle Hills to going up Salt River. Colonel Jessie with his guerrilla force, is still in the Eagle Hill country, and will no doubt extend a cordial welcome to his distinguished co-laborer in the Democratic cause."

Kentucky Official Election Returns.

Counties.	Lincoln.	McClellan.
Anderson.....	34	272
Boyle.....	129	532
Bourbon.....	274	850
Ballit.....	14	600
Clark.....	130	690
Estill.....	470	303
Franklin.....	253	689
Fleming.....	357	701
Fayette.....	1,882	1,496
Hardin.....	23	1,010
Jefferson.....	2,066	6,404
Jessamine.....	195	612
Larue.....	17	700
Lawrence.....	645	391
Lincoln.....	109	881
Marion.....	27	626
Meade.....	3	630
Martin.....	800	700
Madison.....	28	1,119
Montgomery.....	401	813
Oldham.....	31	588
Pendleton.....	629	688
Rockcastle.....	428	259
Scott.....	87	567
Shelby.....	18	990
Woodford.....	28	564

The New York Times asserts that it has authentic information that the rebel emissaries in Canada had laid before the Provincial Government the purported basis of a secret compact between the Richmond authorities and the Emperor Maximilian. The agreement included terms of alliance, offensive and defensive, between Mexico and the Confederacy, and stated that the compact had the perfect assent of the Emperor of the French. Material aid will be afforded by him, giving effect to the covenant, at the proper moment.

DIARRHOEA AND DYSENTERY.—We have examined a great number of letters from some of the most prominent citizens of Cincinnati and Covington, etc., speaking in the highest terms of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture for the cure of diarrhoea and dysentery. The letters are too long to publish. Mr. Woods, of Covington, says he was pronounced incurable by the best doctors in Cincinnati, and one bottle of Dr. Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture effected a permanent cure after suffering for months with the worst form of diarrhoea and dysentery. For sale by druggists.

A LIST OF LETTERS

REMAINING in the Post Office at Frankfort, Kentucky, on the 14th day of Nov., 1864, which, if not called for in one month, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office at Washington, D. C.

Anderson, D. C. (2)	Osburn, Miss Maggie
Bullard, Jno. D.	Spohrer, J. W.
Douglas, Miss Annie	Trewitt, James
Ford, Frank	Tomlin, Henry
Gibbs, James	Watts, Miss Rody
Kiunty, Mrs. Sarah	Williams, Jno. N.
Lewis, Mrs. E. H.	Whitney, Miss Louisa
Martin, Henry	Wharble, Francis
Martin, M. N.	Weatherston, Mrs. Mary

Persons calling for any of the above letters will please say "advertised" and give date of list. Office open from 7½ o'clock, A. M., until 5½ P. M.

19 W. A. GAINES, P. M.
Nov. 14, 1864—lt-372.

NOTICE.

HEADQUARTERS ACT'G ASS. PROV. MAR. GEN., STATE OF KY., LOUISVILLE, KY., November 11, 1864.

In compliance with orders from the Secretary of War to the Provost Marshal General, it is directed, that all men absent from their proper posts of duty or command, return to them at once. All leaves of absence or furloughs are revoked, excepting those of commissioned officers absent on sick leave, or by reason of orders founded on certificates of disability, duly filed, as required by regulations of the War Department.

All officers and employees of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau are especially charged to see to the carrying out of this order, and will make particular efforts to that end. All men absent on furlough from General Hospitals will be returned to the hospitals from which furloughed. All others will be sent by Provost Marshals to their respective posts, companies, or regiments, if these be within convenient distance, if not they will be sent to the nearest or most convenient General Rendezvous, to be forwarded thence as soon as possible.

The intention is to return every man in military service to his proper duty at his post at once, and Provost Marshals and other officers of this Bureau will afford every facility for the prompt and convenient return of those complying with this order. All who fail to report make themselves deserters thereby, and will be arrested and returned as such with charges.

W. H. SIDELL,
Major 15th U. S. Infantry, and A. A. P. M. G. for Ky.
November 14, 1864—4t.

U. S. MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of writ of vendi, ex parte, No. 194, issued from the District Court of the United States, for the Kentucky District, at Louisville, the undersigned, or one of us, will offer for sale, to the highest bidder,

ON MONDAY, November 21, 1864,

before the Court House door, in the town of Versailles, Woodford county, Ky.,

ONE KILN OF BRICK,

containing 200,000 more or less, condemned, and ordered to be sold by said Court, in the case of the United States vs. Hart Gilbert, Sheriff, to take place about 1 o'clock, P. M.

Terms—CASH.

W. A. MERIWETHER, U. S. M.

W. E. BENSON, D. U. S. M.
Nov. 11, 1864—twts.

NOTICE.

STATE OF KENTUCKY.

NICHOLAS COUNTY COURT.

PHILLIP ROSS and JERRY L. PRATHER, Plaintiffs,

vs.

WILLIAM CORD, JNO. F. CORD and HARRIET CORD, Defendants.

The defendants herein are notified that the undersigned, plaintiffs, will move said County Court on the first day of its next February term, to appoint commissioners to convey to the plaintiffs, Jerry L. Prather, the tract of sixty one acres and two rods, (more or less), of land lying in Nicholas County, Kentucky, on Buchanan creek, and the same tract of land which was owned jointly by the mother of the defendants and her sisters, by descent from Mrs. Rebecca Ross, deceased.

PHILLIP ROSS, JERRY L. PRATHER, W. P. ROSS, Attorney for Plaintiffs.
Nov. 11, 1864—wt.

Commissioner's Notice.

John H. Vaughan, Administrator of Elizabeth Ward, deceased, Plaintiff,

vs.

Elizabeth Ward's heirs and creditors, Defendants.

Petition in Equity.

THIS cause has been referred to the undersigned Master Commissioner for settlement, all persons having claims against the estate of Elizabeth Ward deceased, are hereby notified to produce the same to me, sworn to and proven as required by law, on or before the 26th day of November next, for settlement, otherwise, they will be barred.

G. W. GWIN, Commissioner.
Franklin Circuit Court.

CARRIAGE MANUFACTORY!!

SHRYOCK & REA

HAVE leased the Carriage Manufactory of Heming & Quin, and are prepared to execute all orders for carriages, in the neatest, most substantial, and prompt manner. Every description of Carriage and Buggy Repairing executed in the very best style. They solicit patronage, and promise to give satisfaction. Terms, Cash.
Frankfort, June 22, 1864—335-3m.

NOTICE.

Lost Certificate of Bank Stock.

CERTIFICATE No. 1,937, for six shares of Stock in the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky, dated July 13, 1863, in my name, having been lost or mislaid, I hereby give notice I shall apply to said Bank at Frankfort, for a new Certificate in lieu of the one so lost.

THOMAS FROMAN.
Nov. 7, 1864—wtw2m.

PUBLIC SALE

OF STOCK, CROP, &c.

I WILL offer at public sale to the highest bidder ON SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1864, at the late residence of J. Polk, dec'd in Woodford county, near Spring Station, all of the personal property of said decedent, consisting of seven valuable work HORSES, four MILCH COWS, and a lot of young Cattle, fifty fine SHEEP, fifteen fine HOGS, and forty stock HOGS, two hundred and fifty Bushels Wheat, five hundred Dozen of Oats, and twenty acres of first rate HEMP, one two-horse WAGON, and ONE ROCKAWAY AND HARNESS, one very valuable HEMP PRESS, and all of THE FARMING UTENSILS, HOUSEHOLD AND KITCHEN FURNITURE.

TERMS.—All sums of \$20 and under cash in hand, sums over \$20, notes with good and approved security, negotiable and payable in one of Banks at Lexington, Versailles, Frankfort or Georgetown, at four months, bearing interest from date. Purchasers having the privilege of paying off their notes at any time before maturity and thereupon save interest.

No property to be removed until the terms of sale are complied with in every particular.

HENRY FERGUSON, Auctioneer.
Nov. 2—tw2t.

MCKINLEY OIL COMPANY.

NOTICE OF DIVIDEND No. 2.

The Trustees of the McKinley Oil Company have declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT. (out of the earnings of the Company for the month of September), payable on demand at the office of the Company, No. 81 JOHN Street, New York, to shareholders of records at the close of business this day.

WALTER E. LAWTON, Treasurer.

G. W. CRADDOCK,
ATTORNEY AT LAW.
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE on St. Clair Street, next door south
of the Branch Bank of Kentucky.
Will practice law in all the Courts holden in the
city of Frankfort, and in the Circuit Courts of the
adjoining counties.
April 7, 1862-1f.

W. WARNER,
DENTAL SURGEON.
FRANKFORT, KY.
OFFICE at Lewis B. Crutcher's, opposite the
Capitol of the State.
Will be in Frankfort the second and third
week of each month.
May 13th, 1863-1f.

J. W. FINNELL, V. T. CHAMBERS,
FINNELL & CHAMBERS,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
OFFICE—West Side Scott St. bet. Third & Fourth
Streets.
COVINGTON, KENTUCKY.
February 22, 1860-1f.

J. H. KINKEAD,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
GALLATIN, MO.
PRACTICES in the Circuit and other Courts of
Missouri, and the Circuit Courts of the ad-
joining counties.
Office up stairs in the Gallatin Sun Office.
May 6, 1867-1f.

LYSANDER HORD,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,
FRANKFORT, KY.
PRACTICES Law in the Court of Appeals,
Federal Court, and Franklin Circuit Court.
Any business confided to him shall be faithfully
and promptly attended to. His office is on St.
Clair Street, near the Branch Bank of Kentucky,
where he may generally be found.
Frankfort, Jan. 12, 1859-1f.

JAMES SPEED, WM. F. BARRETT,
SPEED & BARRETT,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
LOUISVILLE, KY.
HAVE associated with them SAMUEL B. SMITH,
of the late firm of Bullitt & Smith, in the
practice of the law, under the firm of SPEED,
BARRETT & SMITH, and will attend the Court
of Appeals, Federal Court at Louisville, and all
the Courts held in Louisville.
Jan. 17, '62-1y*

JAMES HARLAN, JR., JOHN M. HARLAN,
HARLAN & HARLAN,
Attorneys at Law,
FRANKFORT, KY.
WILL practice law in the Court of Appeals,
in the Federal Courts holden in Frankfort,
Louisville, and Covington, and in the Circuit
Courts of Franklin, Woodford, Shelby, Henry,
Anderson, Owen, Mercer, and Scott.
Special attention given to the collection of
claims. They will, in all cases where it is de-
sired, attend to the unsettled law business of James
Harlan, dec'd. Correspondence in reference to
that business is requested.
March 16, 1863-1f.

THE E. BRAMLETTE, E. L. VANWINKLE,
BRAMLETTE & VANWINKLE,
ATTORNEYS AT LAW.
WILL practice in the Court of Appeals and
Federal Courts held in Kentucky.
Office in MANSION HOUSE, nearly op-
posite Commonwealth Printing Office.
E. L. & J. S. VANWINKLE
Will practice in the Franklin, Anderson, Boyle,
and adjacent Circuit Courts.
Offices—FRANKFORT and DANVILLE.
Sept. 14, 1863-1y.

J. M. GRAY,
DENTAL SURGEON,
Office and residence on Main between St. Clair and
Lewis Streets.
FRANKFORT, KY.
ALL operations for the Extraction, Insertion,
Regulation, and Preservation of the Teeth
performed in a scientific and satisfactory manner.
He would ask particular attention of those
wanting artificial Teeth to his own improvement
upon the Gold Rimmed Plate, which, for cleanli-
ness, durability, and neatness, cannot be excelled.
Specimens of all kinds of plate work may
be seen at his office.
Frankfort, April 22, 1863-1y.

Kentucky River Coal.
I HAVE just received a fresh supply of the
BEST KENTUCKY RIVER COAL; also a
large lot of CANNEL, Pittsburgh, Youghiogheny,
and Pomeroy, which I will sell at the lowest
market price. All orders will be promptly filled
for any point on the railroad or city, by applying
to me by mail, or at my Coal Yard in Frankfort.
Feb 27th.
S. BLACK.

L. WEITZEL, V. BERBERICH,
WEITZEL & BERBERICH,
MERCHANT TAILORS.
WOULD respectfully inform the citizens of
Frankfort and vicinity that they have
opened a select stock of spring goods for Gen-
tlemen's wear, which they will sell low for cash.
They will carry on the Tailoring business in all
its branches, and will warrant their work to give
satisfaction. All orders will be promptly filled
and charges made for it. Terms cash.
Their business room is under Metropolitan
Hall, and next door to the Postoffice.
August 3, 1863-1f.

Proclamation by the Governor.
\$300 REWARD.
COMMONWEALTH OF KENTUCKY,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT.
WHEREAS, it has been made known to me
that JOHN TANNER was committed to the
Garrard county jail, for the alleged murder of
his wife, two children and sister-in-law, and
for arson; he made his escape from jail on the 15th
July, 1864, and is now a fugitive and going at
large.
Now, therefore, I THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
Governor of the Commonwealth aforesaid, do
hereby offer a reward of THREE HUNDRED
DOLLARS (\$300) for the apprehension of the
said John Tanner, and his delivery to the Jailor of
Garrard county, within one year from the date
hereof.
IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I
have hereunto set my hand and caused
the seal of the Commonwealth to be
affixed. Done at Frankfort this 22d
day of July, A. D. 1864, and in the
73d year of the Commonwealth.
THOS. E. BRAMLETTE,
By the Governor.
E. L. VAN WINKLE, Secretary of State.
By JAS. R. PAGE, Assistant Secretary.

DESCRIPTION.
He is about 35 or 40 years old, 5 feet 6 or
8 inches high, dark hair, rather sallow complexion,
weighs about 135 pounds, has a stoppage or
stammering in his speech, articulates imperfectly,
and in the habit of repeating the last words
of every sentence. At first the impression is
made that he is simple minded or foolish.
July 24, 1864-3m-48s.

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Garrard
county, a runaway slave, calling himself
HARLAN, who says he belongs to Clayton Car-
ter, of Lincoln county. Said boy is of copper
color, weighs about 180 pounds, about 30 or 35
years of age.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. ROMANS, J. G. C.
June 27, 1864-336-1m.

COMMISSIONER'S SALE.
The Falmouth Bridge Co., Plaintiffs, against
Thos. J. Oldham and others, Defts. In Equity.
IN pursuance to an order of the Pendleton
Circuit Court, rendered at its April term, 1864, I
will, as Commissioner, appointed in this cause, offer
for sale, at Public Auction, on the 1st Monday in
August next, being County Court day, on credits
of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, at the Court House
door in the town of Falmouth, Ky., the Wire Sus-
pension Bridge over main Licking river at said
place, with all its appurtenances, privileges, fran-
chises, stocks, real estate and personal effects. The
purchaser will be required to execute bonds with
good security, bearing interest from date.
C. A. WANDELOHR, Commissioner.
FALMOUTH, June 27, 1864-336-6tw3w.

TATE OF KENTUCKY, SS.
FRANKLIN COUNTY COURT, JULY TERM, 1864.
John W. Sanders, Plaintiff, against
William Sanders, Letitia Sanders, Henry Sanders, Alexander Sanders, and Tilman Sanders, heirs at law of William Sanders, Sr., deceased. Defendants.
THIS day Plaintiff filed his petition for a divi-
sion of lands which belonged to William San-
ders, Sr., deceased, at his death, and showed that
Alexander Sanders and Tilman Sanders, two of the
defendants, are non-residents of Kentucky. It is
ordered that notice of the aforesaid application be
published in the newspaper called the Common-
wealth, published at Frankfort, Kentucky, for
three weeks consecutively, giving said non-resi-
dents notice of said application, that they may
appear thereat.
THOS. N. LINDSEY, Attorney for Plaintiff.
A copy attested: A. H. RENNICK, Clerk of C. C.
July 20, 1864-346-6tw3w.

NEW ENGLAND
Fire & Marine Insurance Company
OF HARTFORD, CONNECTICUT.
Business Confined To Fire Insurance
Exclusively.
Chartered Capital, - - - \$500,000.
Losses equitably adjusted and promptly paid.
GEO. W. GWIN, Agent.
Frankfort April 13, 1863-1y.

DIARRHOEA
AND
FLUX!
STRICKLAND'S
ANTI-CHOLERA MIXTURE!!
I S a composition of astringents, absorbents, stim-
ulants and carminatives, which every physician
acknowledges is the only preparation that will
effect a permanent cure of Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery. This Anti-Cholera Mixture is now in use in
several of our army hospitals where it gives the
greatest satisfaction. It has saved the lives of
thousands of our soldiers and citizens, and we
will guarantee it to do the same for you. Remedy in
the world for Diarrhoea and Dysentery.
Mr. Woods, of Covington, Ky., will be most
happy to satisfy any one as to the virtue of
Strickland's Anti-Cholera Mixture; in fact we
have a great number of testimonials from patients
who have been cured after being pronounced in-
curable by their physicians, some after taking
only one bottle of Strickland's Anti-Cholera
Mixture. If you suffer with Diarrhoea and Dysen-
tery try one bottle.

SOLDIERS!
You ought not to be without such a valuable
medicine. The Cincinnati National Union, of
April 24th, says: "that thousands of our soldiers
have been saved by the use of Strickland's Anti-
Cholera Mixture. For sale by Druggists at 50
per bottle.
May 25, 1864-w4tw1y-325.

FAMILY DYE COLORS.
Patented October 13, 1863.
Black, Black for Silk, Dark Blue, French Blue, Dark Brown, Light Brown, Buff Brown, Crimson, Dark Drab, Light Drab, Fawn Drab, Light Fawn Drab, Dark Green, Light Green, Magenta, Maroon, Orange, Pink, Purple, Royal Purple, Salmon, Scarlet, Slate, Steel, Ultramarine, Yellow.

For Dyeing Silk, Woolen and Mixed Goods,
Shawls, Scarfs, Dresses, Ribbons, Hosiery,
nets, Hats, Feathers, Kid Gloves, Chil-
dren's Clothing, and all kinds of
Wearing Apparel.

A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT.
For 25 cents you can color as many goods as
would otherwise cost five times that sum. Vari-
ous shades can be produced from the same dye.
The process is simple, and any one can use the
dye with perfect success. Directions in English,
French, and German, inside of each package.
For further information in Dyeing, and giving
a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted
to dye over others, (with many valuable recipes),
purchase Howe & Stevens' Treatise on Dyeing and
Coloring. Sent by mail on receipt of price—10
cents. Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS,
260 Broadway, Boston.
For sale by druggists and dealers generally.
Nov. 25, 1863-w1y.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE
Franklin county jail, as a runaway slave, on
the 27th of July 1864, a negro woman calling
herself MARY. She is 23 years old, copper
color, 5 feet 6 inches high, and weighs about 130
pounds. Says she belongs to Mrs. Mary Smith,
of St. Louis county, Missouri.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as
the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

H. SAMUEL,
CITY BARBER, FRANKFORT
Rooms under Commonwealth Office.
If you want your Hair Trimmed, Face Shaved
or your Head Shampooed, go to
H. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP.
Feb. 8, 1866.

COLORING.
GENTLEMEN can have their Whiskers, Coats,
or Moustache or Imperial colored in the highest
style of the art, by calling on
Jan. 8, 1866. SAMUEL'S BARBER SHOP

NOTICE.
THERE was committed to the jail of Bracken
county, on the 27th June, as a runaway slave,
a negro man who calls himself DANIEL. Says
he belongs to one Walker Thornton, of Harrison
county, Kentucky. Said negro man is about
45 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, black com-
plexion, weighs about 145 pounds. He was ar-
rested in Bracken county, Kentucky.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or he will be dealt with as the
law requires.
WM. MARSHALL, J. B. C.
July 15, 1864-1m-344.

A. C. KEENON'S BOOK BINDERY
A. C. KEENON informs
his friends and customers,
that he still continues the
Book Binding business, in
all its branches, at his old
stand, over Major's Book
Store, on Main street, and will give his whole
attention to its management. He respectfully
solicits a continuance of the patronage heretofore
extended to the establishment.
CLEKKS will be furnished with RECORD
BOOKS ruled to any pattern, and of the very best
quality of paper.
BLANK BOOKS of every description,
manufactured at short notice, to order, on rea-
sonable terms.
Frankfort, March 23, 1863-1f.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
NATIONAL UNIONIST.
THE undersigned having purchased the mate-
rial, &c., of the office known as the States-
man office, propose to publish in the city of
Lexington, Kentucky,
A LOYAL NEWSPAPER,
Devoted to Maintaining the Government in
Putting Down the Rebellion.
It is unnecessary for us to issue a lengthy pro-
spectus. Suffice it to say that our paper will be
an uncompromising Union paper, and an ardent
advocate of the best interests of the government
of the United States, and of Kentucky; and we
will spare no pains to make it worthy of the con-
fidence and patronage of every loyal person.
The latest news pertaining to the War, Civil
Government, Agriculture, and a General Review
of the Markets of Agricultural Products, Grocer-
ies and Family Supplies, will be found in each
issue.
The publication will be commenced in as short
a time as the necessary preparation can be made.
Persons obtaining ten subscribers and sending us
the money, will be entitled to one copy gratis.
TERMS—Semi-weekly, per year, in advance, \$4 00
Weekly, per year, in advance, \$2 00
Considering the high price of paper and other
materials, the price of the paper is low, and we
hope to receive a large subscription list. Will
address: GEO. W. & J. S. B. LEWIS,
Lexington, Kentucky.
March 28, 1864.

LOUISVILLE NATIONAL
UNION PRESS.
A DAILY NEWSPAPER
To Represent and Advocate the views of Uncon-
ditional Union Men.
FROM the inception of the rebellion, the gen-
uine Union sentiment of the State of Ken-
tucky has found but little expression, either in
the addresses of the prominent politicians or in
the press. This state of things, at all times a
source of mourning, though somewhat alleviated
by the partial supply of loyal journals from
other States, has at last ripened into dissatisfaction
and a positive demand for such a newspaper.
Demanding sympathy and support. Believing
ed., we would have all the means necessary to
suppress it cheerfully supplied. Regarding union
as essential to speedy success, we would enforce
it as the duty of every citizen to give to those
who administer the Government—whilst the war
continues—sympathy and support. Believing
the rebellion to be not only without palliation
or excuse, but a crime we would have it taught
that those who have inaugurated and prosecuted
it should wholly bear the responsibility of its
guilt. Recognizing the rebellion as gigantic
in its proportions, we would have the difficulty
of grappling with it fully realized.
In so wide a field where the instruments em-
ployed must be varied, errors of judgment are
unavoidable. We would not therefore, judge
harshly of the means employed, whilst we see
they are suggested by a sincere desire to re-
establish the authority of the Government. In a
word, we wish to teach that it is the paramount
duty of the Government to preserve the Union
by all the means recognized by civilized warfare.
Rejoicing at every triumph of our arms, we de-
sire to affiliate with those true men, wherever
they are, who hope for, and look to the nation's
success in the field—not to its defeat as the
surest means of securing a lasting and honorable
peace.
The vote of the people of Kentucky, on every
occasion, and their relations in the primary
assemblies, far ahead of their politicians, far in
advance of their press, are to us the surest guar-
anty—that a majority are with us. The object
of this paper is to give organization to that ma-
jority, and to develop into political action the
convictions which, in their hearts the people
cherish. Also, to take full advantage of the
facilities at command to furnish its patrons with
the current news, and to develop some important
features of a Daily, that have not hitherto re-
ceived from the press here the prominence desirable
in a mercantile community.
Without waiting for the new Press, Type, &c.,
ordered, the Publisher, depending upon his pre-
sent resources, not inconsiderable, ventures to an-
nounce the appearance of the first number on
Monday, April 18th, 1864.

TERMS.
To City Subscribers, payable to the Carrier,
twenty cents per week.
To Mail Subscribers, payable in advance, \$1 00
per month; \$5 00 for six months; \$9 00 for one
year.
L. A. CIVILL,
431 Main St., Louisville, Ky.

FISK'S METALLIC BURIAL CASES.
WERE introduced into this community by
myself about 1847, and a large number of
calls attended with entire satisfaction to all con-
cerned, until 1857, when I discontinued the trade.
Since that time Mr. A. G. Cammack has had the
trade almost exclusively, and recently expressing
a strong determination to retire from the business,
and offering very reasonable inducements, J. Wil-
lie Graham and myself purchased his entire stock
on hand, which, together with a fine assortment
of CASES AND CASKETS, received since the
purchase from him, makes our present supply
very ample.

STATE OF KENTUCKY,
FRANKLIN COUNTY,
J. F. C.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL
of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864,
as a runaway slave, a negro woman calling her-
self MARTHA. Says she belongs to John Holloway,
of Knoxville, Tennessee. Said negro
woman is about 24 years of age, of a copper color,
weighs about 175 pounds, about 5 feet six inches
high, and was arrested in Franklin county, Ken-
tucky.
The owner can come forward, prove prop-
erty, and pay charges, or she will be dealt with
as the law requires.
WILLIAM CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

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July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

Statement of the Condition
OF THE
ETNA
INSURANCE
COMPANY,
HARTFORD, CONN.
On the 1st day of July, A. D. 1864, made to the
Auditor of the State of Kentucky, in compliance
with an act entitled, "an act to regulate Agen-
cies of Foreign Insurance Companies," approved
3d March, 1856.

THE name of the corporation is ETNA IN-
SURANCE COMPANY, and is located at
Hartford, Connecticut.
The capital is TWO MILLION TWO HUN-
DRED AND FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS,
and is paid up.

ASSETS.
Real Estate unencumbered, \$87,963 18
Cash on hand and in Bank, 72,022 48
Cash in the hands of Agents, 124,273 40
Hartford, P. & F. Railroad, 124,273 40
Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 44,000 44,000 00
Michigan Central R. R. Co., 10,900 13,000 00
Cleveland & P. A. Railroad, 3,500 4,025 00
Cleveland & T. Railroad, 25,000 29,000 00
(S. F.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,000 00
Cleveland and Pittsburgh, R. R., [3d Mt. Mortgage Bonds,] 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,000 00
Michigan, S. & N. I. R. R., 25,000 29,250 00
(2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 29,250 00
Buffalo, N. Y. & Erie, 18,000 18,300 00
P. F. W. & C. Railroad, (2d Mt.) Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 57,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 18,000 18,300 00
Hartford & N. H. R. R. Co., 38,000 39,140 00
N. Y. Central Railroad Co., 30,000 33,900 00
Conn. River Railroad Co., 10,000 10,600 00
M'Gage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 3,000 3,240 00
Little Miami Railroad Co., 50,000 52,500 00
N. J. R. R. & Trans. Co., 25,000 25,000 00
M'Gage Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00
Brooklyn City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 27,500 00
Jersey City Water Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 56,000 00
Hartford City Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 38,000 41,420 00
Hartford City Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 21,000 21,000 00
Town of Hartford Bonds, [1883 & 1888,] 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 60,000 65,400 00
New York City Bonds, 6 per cent., quarterly, 75,000 81,750 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1874, 5 per cent., semi-annual interest, 196,000 196,000 00
United States Coupon Bonds 1881, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 182,500 191,025 00
United States [5-20s.] Coupon Bonds 1882, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 169,000 172,380 00
Connecticut State Scrip, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 200,000 200,000 00
Connecticut State Bonds, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 52,500 00
R. I. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 50,000 50,000 00
Ohio State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 100,000 110,000 00
Ky. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 10,000 11,000 00
Michigan State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 25,000 26,250 00
N. J. State Stock, 6 per cent., semi-annual interest, 15,000 15,000 00
N. Y. State Stock, 6 per cent., quarterly interest, 31,000 34,720 00
Indiana State Stock, 2 1/2 per cent., semi-annual interest, 76,000 50,920 00
Atlantic Dock Co., Mortgage Bonds, 7 per cent., semi-annual interest, 20,000 21,200 00
Atlantic Mutual Insurance Co., Scrip, 1863, 1864, 23,410 22,230 50
500 Shares Hartford and N. Haven R. R. Co. Stock, 50,000 110,000 00
200 Shares Conn. River R. R. Co. Stock, 30,000 33,600 00
107 Shares Boston and Worcester R. R. Co. Stock, 10,700 16,050 00
50 Shares Conn. River Co. Stock, 5,000 1,250 00
50 Shares Citizens' Bank S'tk., 5,000 5,000 00
50 Shares Stafford Bank S'tk., 5,000 5,000 00
34 Shares Eagle Bank S'tk., 1,800 1,800 00
200 Shares Revere Bank S'tk., 20,000 21,600 00
100 Shares First National Bank S'tk., Boston, Mass., 10,000 11,500 00
200 Shares Bk of the State Mo. S'tk., St. Louis, Mo., 20,000 15,000 00
200 Shares Merchants Bank Stock, St. Louis, Mo., 10,000 8,500 00
400 Shares Farmers and Merchants Bank S'tk., Phil. Pa. R. Co. S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 44,000 53,680 00
300 Shares Hartford Bk S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 30,000 35,500 00
250 Shares State Bk Stock, Hartford, Conn., 25,000 33,750 00
120 Shares Conn. Riv. B'k S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 7,500 12,000 00
140 Shares Hartford Bk Stock, Hartford, Conn., 14,000 14,840 00
100 Shares Bank of Hartford County, Hartford, Conn., 5,000 5,900 00
200 Shares Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 20,000 22,800 00
100 Shares First National Bank, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 12,400 00
200 Shares Nat'l Ex. Bank Stock, Hartford, Conn., 10,000 11,800 00
100 Shares Charter Oak Bk S'tk., Hartford, Conn., 10,000 10,800 00
400 Shares Am. Ex. Bk S'tk., N. Y. City, 40,000 47,600 00
800 Shares Bk of Am. S'tk., N. Y. City, 30,000 40,500 00
800 Shares Broadway Bank S'tk., N. Y. City, 20,000 38,000 00

LIABILITIES.
The amount of Liabilities due or not due to banks and other creditors, None.
Losses adjusted and not due, None.
Losses adjusted and not due, 5,478 50
Losses unadjusted, in suspense, or waiting for further settlement, 122,625 02
All claims against the Company are small, for printing, &c., 200 00
Total liabilities, \$128,303 52

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, ss.
THOS. A. ALEXANDER, President, and
LUCIUS J. HENDEE, Secretary.
Subscribed and sworn to before me, a
Justice of the Peace in and for said
County of Hartford, State of Connecticut,
this 24th day of July, 1864.
HENRY FOWLER, Justice of the Peace.
No. 20, Renewal.]

AUDITOR'S OFFICE.
FRANKFORT, KY., July 2d, 1864.
This is to certify, that DR. JOHN M. MILLS,
as Agent of the Etna Insurance Company of Har-
tford, Conn., at Frankfort, Franklin county, has
filed in this office the statements and exhibits re-
quired by the provisions of an act, entitled "An
act to regulate Agencies of Foreign Insurance
Companies," approved March 3, 1856; and it hav-
ing been shown to the satisfaction of the under-
signed that said Company is possessed of an ac-
tual capital of at least one hundred and fifty
thousand dollars, as required by said act, the
said DR. JOHN M. MILLS, as Agent as afore-
said, is hereby licensed and permitted to take
risks and transact business of insurance at his
office in Frankfort, for the term of one year
from the date hereof. But this license may be
revoked if it shall be made to appear to the un-
derigned that since the filing of the statements
above referred to, the available capital of said
Company has been reduced below one hundred
and fifty thousand dollars.
In Testimony whereof, I have set my hand the
day and year above written.
W. T. SAMUELS, Auditor.
August 8, 1864-354-tw4tw1w.

NOTICE.
THERE WAS COMMITTED TO THE JAIL
of Franklin county, on the 27th day of July, 1864,
as a runaway slave, a negro girl, calling her-
self CALLEY. She is about 17 years old,
5 feet high, weighs about 115 pounds, black color.
Says she belongs to John Holloway, of Knox-
ville, Tennessee.
The owner can come forward, prove property,
and pay charges, or she will be dealt with as the
law requires.
W. M. CRAIK, J. F. C.
July 28, 1864-1m-1648.

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